some trouble or other and its managers are

constantly in hot water. Italian opera in this

city is a striking example of this fact. Either

one hundred and ninety-nine and a half man-

agers amuse themselves with baiting an un-

fortunate impresario, or a wilful prima donna

upsets the calculations of her employer. Some-

times the macaroni chorus threaten a strike;

### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

#### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

▲II business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

gealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Humpit Dumpit. PRENCH THEATRE .- Matinee at 1-LA BELLE HELENE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE WHITE PAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.-HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. CLAUDE DEVAL-LA BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. Boan to Good LUCK - CONNECTICET COURTSHIP - HAPPY MAN. Matinee.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel .--ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place, -- Matinee at 1-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matines at 31. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. BALLET, PARCE,

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. Songa, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, \$85 Broadway. ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. Comic

STEINWAY HALL.-MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 24th street. - EQUES-

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. JACK CADE-THE CHAMPION OF ERIN. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, ETHIOPIAN MINSTELLEY THE KU KLUX KLAN, Matince at 216. HALL, 254 and 856 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET New York, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

#### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their busines announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

#### THE NEWS.

In the High Court vesterday Mr. Grimes' order changing the hour of assembling to twelve o'cloc was agreed to. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to allow official reporters to take down the debate in

over.
Mr. Nelson, of counsel for the President, then re sumed and concluded his closing argument for the defence, speaking, however, to very slim audiences in the spectator's galleries. Mr. Groesbeck of counsel will continue the argument for the President to-day

# THE LEGISLATURE.

in the Senate yesterday blils were passed providing tions for the canals and for other purposes relative to the canals. Numerous other bills of portance, or not of general interest, were also passed. Bills incorporating the East River Tubular Company, for the better protection of emigrants, nmending the Croton Aqueduct act and for the appointment of four tax commissioners for New York

In the Assembly a bill providing for the appoint ment of superintendents of canal repairs by the Canal Board was reported, and the report was agreed to. Bills for a museum in Central Park. relative to the storage of combustible materials i New York, and to widen Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, were passed.

# AUSTRALIA.

By way of England we have late news from Australia conveying the startling intelligence that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred of England was shot and dangerously wounded in Sydney. The assassin who was promptly arrested, is, it is alleged, a

# EUROPE.

The news report by the cable is dated to midnight vesterday, April 24.

Lord Stanley informed the House of Commons that the Czar of Russia had made secret proposal to Engiand, looking to aid in effecting the independence of Crete, but left it to be inferred that such a course could not be adouted. The Prince of Wales took his departure from Irelan The London Times and others of the leading English journals express doubts of the accuracy of the esti Disraeli budget, and think the economy shown on its face has not a solid besis. The Fentan murder trials were again adjourned after the hearing of able arguments for the defence. Spain is report ed quiet. Consols, 93% a 93%. Five-twenties, 70% (ex-divi-

dend) in London and 75% a 75% in Havre. Paris Bourse stendy. Cotton firm in Liverpool, with middling uplands at 12%d., and strong in Havre. Breadstuffs quiet and

provisions steady. The Tycoon of Japan has retired from the government. The Mikado offered "indemnity" for the French

#### sallors murdered at Osaca. . MISCELLANEOUS.

The President sent a message to the Senate yesterday withdrawing the name of Mr. Ewing, and nominating General Schofield for Secretary of War, vice Edwin M. Stanton, "to be removed."

The trial of General Cole was continued at Albany yesterday. The testimony for the defence went to prove that the prisoner had received injuries from a fall of his horse while in the army which had unset tied his mind and made him irrational. Several witnesses were examined and the court adjourned until this morning.

The results of the elections in North Carolina and Georgia are being slowly footed up. Figures are given in the North Carolina election which, however, show nothing except that the election has been warmly contested, and that either party may be the successful one. In Georgia the result is also doubtful reports conflicting somewhat. A despatch from Macon says the democratic ticket has been successful in the Southwestern counties. In Louisiana the re-suit is certain, the radicals claiming twenty thousand majority. Numerous frauds on the part of the radicals, however, are reported.

General Schofield has postponed the Virginia elec-

tion, which was to have taken place June'2, until ongress makes an appropriation to bear the ex-Governor Prownlow, of Tennessee, at the request of candidates for Congress, has also postponed the election in that State until November.

The Delawace Republican State Convention met in Dover yesterday and adopted resolutions supporting ress and favoring General Grant for the Presi dency. No instructions were given to the delegates relative to the Vice Presidency, but the opinion of the Convention is believed to be favorable to Wade. The members of the Union League Club of this

city have forwarded a letter to Governor Fenton urging him to secure an opportunity of examining the New York Tax Levy at his leisure before the Legislature adjourns, and assuring him that his veto will be fully sustained if he disapproves of any of

The president of the Eric Railway Company publishes a special report to the board of directors relative to the compileated litigation that has been going on in the courts of this city over the affairs of the company. He appends a report of the superintendent of the road relative to the late disaster at Carr's

A prize fight took place in Warwick, R. I., yesterday. The police captured the two contestants, and although they were both terribly bruised in the fight, having become completely blinded from the blows inflicted, they were locked up in jall in East Green-

A boiler explosion in Mainstee, Mich., on Wednes day night, killed eight workmen and wounded four

The Anchor line steamship Europa, Captain Craig, will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-day for Liver-pool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land

assengers, &c.
The fine steamship General Grant, Captain Hiltreth, of the Merchants' line, will leave pier No. 12 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans

The popular steamship San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, of the Empire line, will sail from pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga. The stock market was variable yesterday. Governent securities were firm. Gold closed at 139%.

# The Democracy and the Presidency-The

Time for Action and the Man for the Time. "How was it," we have been asked, "that Mr. Belmont and his National Committee were influenced to put off the National Democratic Convention till the 4th of July?" We presume that among the ideas thus influencing the committee were these :- That the party was too much broken up, East and West, on candidates and principles to act harmoniously if called earlier together than July; that in the meantime some breaks, defections and weak places might be developed in the radical lines on Southern reconstruction, negro suffrage and Andy Johnson which would enable the democracy to flank them or divide them. Similar considerations, however, caused the postponement of the Democratic Convention of 1864 to the last of August; but the waiting on that occasion "for something to turn up" only contributed to swell the vote of Abraham Lincoln. With Sherman apparently checked at Atlanta, with Grant apparently baffled in front of Petersburg, and with the authorities at Washington still shaking in their shoes over the July visit of the rebel General Early to the very gates of the city, the Democratic Convention on the 1st of September came to the damaging conclusion that the war was "a failure.

All that they gained, then, by waiting in 1864 for some developments of the war upon which they might clearly define their position was a disastrous democratic defeat-a defeat to which we may trace the more than twothirds vote of the radicals in each house of Congress to-day. It is a remarkable fact, too. that Mr. Belmont and his committee, sitting in Washington, did on the 22d day of February last appoint the 4th of July for their National Convention, when, on the 21st of February, President Johnson had committed the overt act of Stanton's removal-an act which, from the instant it became publicly known, foreshadowed a complete change in the political situation within a very short time. On the 22d Washington in all its political circles was so deeply agitated by this Executive coup d'état that it is surprising it made no visible impression upon Mr. Belmont or his committee. They evidently considered this second flare-up with Stanton a bagatelle, and Mr. Johnson himself as no longer worthy a moment's attention in their estimates of democratic chances. Had Mr. Belmont been as shrewd in detecting a coming change in the political bourse as in the money market, he would never, under the facts de-Convention till the 4th of July. He was too cautious in his game of avoiding an entangling alliance with Johnson, and so he missed his opportunity for taking time by the forelock.

But the mistake thus committed may yet be repaired. Mr. Belmont, to repair, it has only to call his committee together and appoint an earlier day for his National Convention than the 4th of July. On the day of or the day after Johnson's removal let him (Mr. B.) issue his rescript for an immediate council of his committee, and let them call to all the conservative elements of the country to hurry up their National Convention close upon the heels of the republicans, and there will be such a shaking among the dry bones of radicalism as will be felt in the office seekers' festival at Washington. It will be an attack upon the flank of the enemy while changing his base, and if properly followed up it may so far demoralize him as to scatter his broken columns into a Bull Run stampede. As in army movements and financial operations, the right time is often so clearly pointed out for a decisive stroke in politics that only the most stupid leaders can fail to discern it. Nor can anything be clearer to the discerning politician than that the time is at hand for a combined aggressive movement of all the opposition forces against the party in power. Why they should remain inactive until the enemy's lines are fully reorganized and in battle array we cannot tell, unless the object of Mr. Belmont is to let the

battle go by default and retreat in good order. The time for action is an important thing, but the right man for the time is the paramount necessity. The man who overshadows all other men among the democratic probabilities is Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio. His programme, they tell us, of greenbacks for the bondholders, and a new and large infusion of greenbacks into the general circulation of the country, is carrying everything before it in the West. But does any one suppose that if such is the fact this radical Congress will not meet this popular demand with a shower of greenbacks and national bank paper sufficient to silence this Western clamor? Of course this thing will be done. Where, then, will be this hobby of Mr. Pendleton? It will be upset and demolished, and his stock in trade will be confiscated. In view of this emergency who can take the place of Pendleton? Canvassing the leading politicians of the democratic camps, there is not a man among them equal to the crisis. They are all like bad butter, tainted more or less with garlic or copper, or something of the Chicago peace platform and the peace party of the war. It will be the height of absurdity to set up any such man against General Grant. The opposi-

tion forces, to make anything like a promising

of the Union war party for their leader, and Admiral Farragut is their man. His platform, up in the rigging of his good ship Hartford, will be a fair equivalent for General Grant's Appomattox apple tree. The last taste of the copperhead being thus washed out of the rank and file of the democracy, they, in a coalition with all the other opposition forces, will have a fair field before them upon which to fight the revolutionary schemes of radicalism. With this immense advantage in such a fight the issue may be as astounding as was that of 1852, when a militia subordinate routed, North and South, the greatest soldier of that day-our conqueror of Mexico.

What says Mr. Belmont to all this? We call upon him because he holds the destiny of the democratic and of all the other anti-radical elements of the country in his hands. He can lift them up or put them down. We dare say, too, that in following our advice in 1868, as Horatio Seymour did in 1862, the results will be equally satisfactory. The cool, experienced observer, standing aloof from either party, knows more of the weak points of both than their wisest leaders.

Impeachment-The Argument of Mr. Nelson Mr. Nelson, speaking for the defence before the Impeachment Court on Thursday, went over the merits of the case in a somewhat general sense. He argued closely, cogently, earnestly many important points in the case; but the main feature of his address was that he went aside from a strictly technical argument on the evidence and the law to state his client's position broadly, politically, morally. This was rendered necessary by the course the prosecution had previously taken. No one, surely, can have failed to notice the gratuitous fluency of allusion to the President's career, outside the record of this trial, that has marked the speeches of the Managers. One man speaking of another, whatever contempt and dislike he may feel, controls the extravagance of his speech and keeps it within certain limits, if not out of respect toward the man of whom he speaks, yet in respect and deference to those who hear. It might have been supposed that such a regard to good manners and a feeling of respect toward the Senate would have restrained the Managers from referring to the President in terms of coarse abuse and from reciting to his prejudice their own accounts of events not fairly within the cognizance of the court; but it did not, and thus Mr. Nelson has been drawn to the vindication of the President from all the loose, vague and altogether improper aspersions that the Senate had permitted the Managers to make. His defence was well conceived and will stand as a fair example of earnest, honest eloquence. It evidently came from the heart and carries the sympathies of the reader. It will do much to show by contrast the whole spirit in which the effort against the President is carried on. One of Mr. Nelson's strongest points is the production of the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Johnson in the first year of the war and then adopted by Congress as the expression of the country in regard to the object of the war. That resolution declared that the war was for the Union, and not for the destruction of slavery, nor for conquest-nor the subjugation of the Southern people. The ectacle now is that Mr. Johnson is the only man in the government who adheres to that declaration and stands up in opposition to those who are trying to secure the results of the war as though it had been one for conquest. He is the man who holds to the main idea, and all the rest have been swept on by the revolutionary current. He is tried on

#### with it when it deserted its principles. The Situation in England.

party questions, and yet not because he de-

The telegraphic news which we published yesterday was varied and full of interest. The tory budget was produced in the House of Comnons, and although it is not quite equal to expectation it is not far from the mark. Seventy million pounds sterling were expected. Sixty-nine nillion six hundred thousand pounds sterling have been realized. The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the coming fiscal year is estinated by the Minister at nine hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. The cost of the Abyssinian expedition is estimated at five million pounds sterling. By a process which is not painfully complex Mr. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not only see his way to meet this burden, but to have a surplus of some seven or eight hundred thousand bounds. The budget debate does not seem to

threaten a serious difficulty to the ministry. The Church Rates Abolition bill was brought up in the Lords, and after a debate of some toughness, in which the anti-State Church tendencies of the day were fully recognized, was read a second time. At the same time we learned that one of those meetings which have already been held in most of the large towns of Scotland and England had been held in Mr. Spurgeon's New Tabernacle, at London. The house, which is capable of holding five thousand people, was well filled on the occasion. John Bright occupied the chair and made a speech of unusual eloquence. The speeches were all in one vein, and resolutions in favor of the general disendowment of religion were unaninously adopted. The Clerkenwell trial was progressing, and damaging evidence was being produced against the prisoners. The Prince and Princess of Wales in Ireland still formed the centre of admiration and enthusiasm. It will be an interesting study to watch how England will get out of all her numerous present troubles.

THE BANKRUPT LAW .- The Senate should spare time enough from the labors of impeachment to enable them to pass at once the House supplementary bankrupt bill, which further postpones until January 1, 1869, the operation of the provision of the original law, that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not equal fifty per cent of his liabilities, unless the assent in writing of a majority of his creditors be filed in the case. At present the lawyers and courts are seriously embarrassed about this provision. It should be stricken out of the law altogether, as it will render it a farce, so far as relief to the honest but unfortunate debtor is concerned, as soon as it becomes operative; but at present its postponement is sufficient, and this should be made battle against him, must come within the lines | a law as speedily as possible,

and Its Managers. Opera of all kinds seems to have this Donnybrook Fair character, that it is always in

again the Teutonic fiddlers and hornblowers demand more lager than is nominated in their bond. But the stormy career of Italian opera in this city is over for the present. It died some time ago of one hundred and ninety-nine and a half different complaints at the Academy, and of forty per cent consumption at Pike's. The deceased has left a large family to lament its loss, and it is a significant fact that since its death the number of organ grinders, triangle players, "Santa Lucia" and "Viva Garibaldi" street vocalists has visibly increased. While these enfants perdus wander disconsolately around the streets both opera houses are closed against them, and Verdi and Meyerbeer no longer supply them with macaroni, or the manager with kid gloves, bouquets and equipage. The General Boums of the Academy can no longer flourish their panaches and say to the poor impresario, "Bah! mauvais soldat!" and the operatic Fritz on the west side has to resort to his Bourbon again to conquer the public. Dating with the decline of Italian opera commenced the prosperous reign of opera bouffe at the handsome little French theatre. Attempts were made year after year to establish a French theatre in the metropolis, but all were fruitless until a shrewd Yankee came along, stick in hand, and declared that henceforth there should be opéra bouffe. In reply to the incredulous shrugs and dissentient opinions of opera goers and advisers, he introduced "La Grande Duchesse" and her respected parent, Offenbach, to the public. It was an enterprise of considerable risk, but the result verified the judgment of the manager and the appreciation of the public when anything really good and complete in the operatic line is presented to them. "La Belle Hélène," an elder daughter of the humorous Franco-German composer, next made her bow at the French theatre and was received with as much favor as her predecessor. People were tired of hearing the same old fossils in Italian opera every season, and gladly turned to the delightful novelties which this bold Yankee brought over in his valise from Paris. But after a long and peaceful reign suddenly this operatic sovereign found himself in a revolutionary muddle which threatened to shake the foundations of his power and wrest the sceptre (in this case a formidable looking stick) from his grasp. There are stockholders connected with the French theatre, not quite one hundred and ninety-nine and a half, however, but they are the mildest and most unobtrusive people in the world, and are quite content with their little per centage without troubling their heads about manager or artists. But they have a representative clothed with terrible power and majesty, in whose hands they confide the destinies of the French theatre. The time came when this representative should seek a proper guardian to take care of his precious charge for the next five years. Bateman presented his credentials as the operatic Columbus who first discovered the French theatre and colonized it. A rival claimant suddenly appeared from Havana in the person of Grau, who declared that long before Offenbach left Les Bouffes Parisiennes he planted the flag of Ristori on the battlements and hung out his poster banners on the outer walls of the building in ones-Paris or Solomon himself could n have been more perplexed in their decisions than was the umpire in this case. As the contending goddesses told Paris on Mount Ida :-Veuillez donner la pomme A la plus belle de nous,

so the expectant managers urged their claims on the great dignitary. The decision was made, and one of the managers, "Le deuxieme, qui ne dit rien, il eut le prix tout de même, The theatre, with all its appurtenances, was consigned to the care of Gran, ten thousand dollars being at once paid down by him as the first instalment. The question now arises, what will Bateman do and where shall Tostee or Fleury Longchamps warble for the future? The best course for both of those managers is to imitate the example of Drew and Vanderbilt. When the railroad managers got at loggerheads the Albany lobby got into ecstasies, for they scented afar off the rich spoils which might accrue to them from such a war. But the railroad managers met one day and quietly arranged everything to their mutual satisfaction and the intense disgust of the expectant politicians. Let Grau and Bateman follow their example and thus outflank trustee. stockholders and curbstone men. At all events the news of Grau's accession to the throne of the Theatre Français and the advent of Ristori in her rôle of Sor Teresa, which the Bishop of Havana said was very naughty, will send stocks up in that market, so that all the stockholders will be in good spirits. The union of both managers and the clearing up of the terrible muddle which things seem to be in at the Theatre Français at present will cause stocks to rise almost to fever heat. Let them bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace, like the Sioux Indians in winter time when they have nothing to eat, and they can concentrate around this favorite temple of opera and drama such a bouquet of genius and brilliancy as never before regaled the intellectual nostrils of the amusement public of the metropolis.

# Cruelty to Children.

The Legislature at Albany has a bill before t for the prevention of cruelty to children. We do not know what motive instigated themember who introduced this bill, unless it was a desire to extend the powers of Mr. Bergh, who has especial charge of the quadrupeds, to take charge also of the children and see that they are not inhumanly treated; but it is certain that facts which have recently come to light would seem to warrant the enactment of such a law. Let us take the revolting case, now before the court in Brooklyn, of the poor orphan boy at the Protestant Orphan Institute, who was so cruelly and indelicately mutilated by a woman, one of the officials of the establishment, and as a second in

a young girl which occurred near Fort Lee on Tuesday last, as reported in our columns yesterday. It is not necessary to detail the facts of the violation and attempted murder of the girl by a couple of ruffians. It is to be hoped that the police authorities will bring the perpetrators to justice, though no human power can compensate the victim for the evil done. The law will probably deal with the matron of the Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Institute and her misguided advisers and accomplices as they deserve. Meantime, it is some consolation to see that while the result of the elections in the Southern States is likely to elevate the white man to the level of the negro, the Legisature at Albany is disposed to put children under the same beneficent protection which is extended to turtles and the other animals in the charge of Mr. Bergh.

# Charges Against General Schofield-More

The thing above all others the radicals cannot endure is an honest man. Honesty in the execution of the Reconstruction laws must not be permitted, because it would surely be fatal to that reconstruction policy upon which the politicians count for their ability to control the future of the South and the country. Hence the clamor that is sure sooner or later to be raised against any officer in command of a military district. Before a man can rise to the position of brigadier general in the United States service he must have shown himself possessed of qualities that are always found associated with personal honor. Such men cannot become the pliant tools of political jobbers: for they will not turn aside from duty and abuse their positions to secure the ends of this or that man in a party contest. Sometimes they may err in an interpretation of law, and, from the influences and accidents of education, lean a little to one side or the other. But this they do not consciously do. It follows, therefore, that they never can pursue the shameless course a politician would point out, and never can meet all the requirements of the tricksters in party games. Politicians are sure, sooner or later, therefore, to find such men in their way and to urge their removal. This is the whole philosophy of the charges preferred by Governor Pierpoint against General Schofield. Schofield has administered the law in Virginia wisely, moderately and with rare and admirable fidelity to the highest sense of honor. Who does not know that this must necessarily be disagreeable to the radicals? Pierpoint, therefore, only acts consistently with the known character of his party in taking the preliminary step to secure Schofield's removal. The charges are that he has appointed to office men who could not take the oath. The fact is that he could not find decent and honest men to act under the registration law who could take the oath. He had, therefore, the option to knowingly put rascals into office or to take the responsibility he did. He may be removed; but if he should succeed in holding his place, and not doing it in defiance of the party in power, it would, perhaps, be the one fact in his history that would not be to his honor.

### The Japanese Civil War.

The London despatches by way of Shanghae which we published yesterday from Japan, represented the country in a state of anarchy. The struggle between the party of the Tycoon and the party of the Mikado had assumed the proportions of a civil war. The natives of Osaca had cruelly butchered a boat's crew of the French corvette Dupleix and had compelled all the foreigners, with the exception of the English, to haul down their flags. Now, this occurrence is not unlikely to give to France particularly, and to the other foreign Powers which are jealously watching the growing predominance of American influence in the East, a pretext such as they are usually glad to seize upon or to fabricate, if necessary, to make a quarrel that may enure to their ultimate advantage. Later news, indeed, which we publish this morning, shows that, although the Tycoon has apparently been worsted in his contest with the Mikado and had retired from the government, the counsellors of the Mikado had advised him to offer indemnity for the murder

of the French sailors at Osaca. It is nevertheless manifest that the present opportunity should not be lost of asserting the legitimate supremacy of American interests in Japan. An American fleet under the command of as able and sagacious a commander as the American navy can furnish ought immediately to be sent to the Japanese waters. If the foreign Powers represented there at present get into a serious quarrel we should then be on hand to settle it on terms satisfactory to ourselves at least. Why should Farragut be subjected to all the trifling and tedious ceremonies of a Mediterranean voyage when he might so much more advantageously represent the dignity and advance the interests of the United States in Japan or in China? The incalculable wealth which is to be received at San Francisco and distributed at New York for the benefit of the world lies in Japan and In China. Mediterranean squadrons and West Indian squadrons are comparatively useless; and yet we learn that ships are being ordered home from the very ports to which they should be sent at this critical juncture of circumstances on which the future of American influence in Japan and in China so largely depends.

# Found the Map.

The authorities at Ottawa, as we are informed by telegraph, have found the man who saw the shot fired which killed Mr. D'Arcy McGee. The reward of twelve thousand dollars, it appears, has brought a poor, hungry, dilapidated French Canadian from his lair, who swears that he saw the accused prisoner Whelan do the deed. It is remarkable that this witness was not forthcoming at an earlier period of the investigation, and it is perhaps not less remarkable that the vigilant search almost instantly made in the vicinity of the assassination did not unearth this witnesswho states that he was standing in a doorway close by-nor that any traces of his footsteps were found in the snow which the police carefully examined-only one track being discovered, and that being assumed to be the footprints of the prisoner, as carefully measured by the aid of his boots. Hitherto the evidence against the alleged murderer has been purely circumstantial. The testimony of the twelve thousand dollar witness -this "ignorant Frenchstance of brutality the shocking outrage upon man," as the telegraph describes him-if it

stands the test of cross-examination, may solve the mystery; but evidence of this kind is generally accepted, and very properly, with a good deal of caution. The case, however, being in the hands of skilful lawyers on both sides, there is little doubt that the matter will be sifted thoroughly and that justice will be done, whoever may be guilty of this cowardly act of

#### The Indian War Again Spring having returned, the grass has grown

again on the prairies of the West, and as

a consequence the Indians have resumed hostilities with the white settlers. While living upon the bounty of the government during the past autumn and winter, the redskinned savages were profuse in promises of peace with the pale faces; but no sooner were they able to subsist themselves and their horses unaided than they returned to the chivalrous work of massacring defenceless people and adorning the dirty belts around their dirtier waists with long-haired scalps. While the numerous councils were being held last year, and while General Sherman and the other Commissioners were smoking pipes of peace with these Indians, we predicted that they would remain quiet no longer than they could help themselves, and that they would never respect the treaties made; and our prediction has been verified. The fact is that we have been pursuing a false and stupid policy with these Indians. If our cavalry had hunted them down during the winter and compelled them by force of arms to respect our power there would have been no hostilities commenced this spring. It may seem uncharitable to advocate a policy of aggression; but mercy to these savages is positive injury to the settlers, as it retards the prosperity of a most valuable section of the country. Had we fought the Indians during the past winter, instead of feeding and petting them, neither Spotted Tail, Unspotted Tail nor any other kind of Tail would have been on the warpath to-day. We cannot hesitate a moment in choosing between permitting these savages to exterminate the pioneers of civilization in the West and permitting our army, to exterminate them. We have become tired of the cant about "humanity" and the "noble redskins." It does not replace a single scale upon a white man's head. If the Indians were disposed to look at things in the same civilized light that our philanthropists do there would be some justice in the plea for mercy; but as the yearly massacres plainly demonstrate that they delight most in slaying their white brethren, we begin to consider the policy of sending them to their "happy hunting grounds" in as short a time as practicable. At any rate, we trust that the government will cease feeding, clothing and coaxing these savages. Flour, bacon and breeches are scarcely so effective as gunpowden and bullets are likely to prove.

#### Revelations About the Treasury, Tree Ring and National Banks.

We call attention to our special Washington correspondence, published in another part of the paper, on the operations of the Treasury Department, the Treasury ring and the national banks. It is shown, as we have frequently said, that there is an intimate connection the Treasury Department, certain prominent members of Congress and the national banks. and that the finances and financial policy of the government are worked in the interest of what our correspondent properly calls "this Treasury ring." There is no telling what the amount is which these banks make out of the people and government through the assistance and favor of Mr. McCulloch and the members of Congress interested. Besides the twentyfive millions a year which the banks make out of the privilege of their circulation, which is a that is, their bonds-is exempt from taxation, and some of them, as our correspondent shows, have the use of twenty-seven millions and more of government deposits without paying interest for them. Then there are the sales o Treasury gold, the purchase, sale and manipulation of hundreds of millions of national securities, and other profitable jobs which are given to some of these banks, and all which could be done by the department itself at a great saving of public money. But there is no ope of any reform as long as Mr. McCulloch, the national banks and the Treasury ring, in and out of Congress, have power over the

THE PLEA OF INSANITY. - It has become quite standing rule in criminal practice of late years to bring in evidence of insanity for the defence whenever any great crime has been committed. In the Cole-Hiscock case now on trial at Albany the prisoner's counsel have not neglected this chance for their client. Witesses have been put upon the stand to prove that Cole was once injured in the body by the falling of his horse, and has at times subsequently to the accident evinced symptoms of ettled mind. If the justification of the homicide depended upon this testimony there would be but slight prospect of acquittal. Better trust to the bold avowal of natural right. made in the opening argument for the defence than to any such flimsy and nonsensical plea.

finances of the country.

# NEWS ITEMS.

General Sherman arrived in St. Louis yesterday. The new hotel in Brookfield, Mass., just comple and owned by George Twitchell and others, was de stroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss to estimated at \$20,000. The property was insured for \$8,000 in Worcester, Springfield and Fitchburg

Harbach's furniture factory, at Des Moines, Iows, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. The loss is

On Thursday night, in Chicago, while a Fentan meeting was being held in Healy's Hall, the flooring gave way, precipitating the audience to the floor beneath. Several persons were seriously injured, and one has since died.

The Ohio Wool Buyers and Dealers' Association will meet in convention in Cleveland on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

Rev. Francis Waters, a venerable minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, died at his residence in Baltimore on Thursday, aged seventy-seven years. A fire occurred on Thursday at St. Martin's, Can-ada, descroying twelve houses and other property. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The Massachusetts Legislature en moss visited the Hoosac tunnel yesterday and inspected the progress of the work. The members returned to Roston last, night, and will resume business on Monday.

night, and will resume business on Monday.

A collision between a mail and a freight train, curred yesterday afternoon near flethel, on the tannet Central Entroyal, killing Mr. Hazzard, the bagge muster, and injuring Mr. Webster, the entropy

Axel Hayford has been chosen President of the Belfast and Mooschead Lake Railroad. A grand Masonic procession took place at New Orleans yesterday, the occasion being the conscera-tion of the Masonic Cemetery. All the grand officers of the State were present and organizations of the highest tingree were represented.